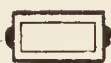



SKELTON & BROTON
URBAN DISTRICT.



NORTH RIDING (GUISBOROUGH)
COMBINED DISTRICTS.

. REPORT .
for the Year 1937
of the Medical Officer of Health,
C. R. GIBSON, M.A., M.B., CH.B.,
D.P.H.

Guisborough :
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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS
OF THE
SKELTON & BROTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1937, the contents and arrangement of which are in accordance with the Ministry of Health circular 1650.

Summaries of the vital statistics for the year will be found on page 5 and in the table on page 23. The birth-rate, at 16·8, is the same as in the previous year, and continues to be rather above the average for England and Wales, 14·9. The death-rate, at 15·1, is unfortunately also above the rate for the whole country (12·4) and is the largest local figure since the war years; after 1919, the death-rate for the district decreased and reached a low level between 1924 and 1928, but since then it has tended to increase. The infant mortality rate in the district has also been high; the rate for the year is 102, which compares with the rate in England and Wales of 58, and an average rate in this district for 1924—28 of 61. The local death-rate from tuberculosis, however, does not show any increase over last year, and compares favourably, at 0·4, with the average rate throughout the country. Almost one-third of all deaths in the district are attributed to heart disease, and cancer follows next, with nearly one-eighth.

Infectious disease generally was rather more prevalent in 1937, scarlet fever particularly, but never reached serious proportions. Locally, the influenza epidemic that affected the whole country early in the year, caused four deaths.

House-building has been more active during the year, both by private owners and by the Council.

Your obedient servant,

C. R. GIBSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

Guisborough,

9th June, 1938.

1. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

	Borough of Redcar.	Guisborough Urban District.	Loftus Urban District.	Saltburn and Marske-by-the-Sea Urban District.	Skelton & Brotton Urban District.
A. <i>Whole-time Officers.</i>					
Medical Officer of Health	Dr. C. C. R. Gibson.				
Medical Officer to Joint Isolation Hospital ...	Dr. C. C. R. Gibson.				
Sanitary Inspectors ...	Mr. W. Tutin	Mr. R. H. Kilburn*	Mr. E. Hollis*	Mr. T. Young*	Mr. R. Barry
Assis't Sanitary Inspectors	Mr. N. Hudson	Mr. F. A. Russell	—	Mr. J. R. Hall	—

*Also Surveyor for the district concerned.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (in acres) 15,309.

Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, 1937 : 12,850.

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1937) according to Rate Books; 3,530.

Rateable value : £45,262.

Sum represented by a penny rate: £173.

The district consists of ten villages separated and surrounded by farming land. The population is industrial, mostly employed in ironstone mining and in iron and steel works.

Extracts from Vital Statistics of 1937.

	Total	M.	F.	
Live births, legitimate ...	208	106	102	} Birth Rate 16·8.
illegitimate ...	8	2	6	
Still-births ...	9	4	5	: Rate per 1,000 total births, 40.
Deaths ...	194	101	93	: Death-rate ... 15·1.

Deaths in consequence of child-birth :

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total births.
(a) from sepsis ...	0	0
(b) from other causes ...	0	0
(c) total ...	0	0

Death-rate of infants under one year of age :

All infants, per 1,000 live births ...	102
Legitimate infants, per 1,000 legitimate live births	101
Illegitimate infants, per 1,000 illegitimate live births	125

Death from Measles (all ages) ...	0
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	1
„ „ Diphtheria (all ages) ...	2
„ „ Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	1
„ „ Influenza (all ages) ...	4
„ „ Pneumonia (all ages) ...	4
„ „ Tuberculosis (all ages) ...	5
„ „ Cancer (all ages) ...	23
„ „ Heart disease (all ages) ...	60

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

No developments nor changes in the services provided during the year, with the exception that an agreement has been made with the Eston Urban District Council for the reception into that authority's Smallpox Hospital of any cases of Smallpox arising in this area.

The ambulance facilities are adequate for the ordinary needs of the district.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water: The improvement of the Council supply to Moorsholm was completed during the year, two further springs having been tapped to double the yield, and an additional 9,000-gallon covered reservoir built. The supply has been ample.

Over the district generally there have been no complaints of shortage nor of the quality of the water supplied.

Eleven samples of water were submitted for bacteriological examination over the year and the results are summarised in the accompanying table. The ten samples submitted of water from the Cleveland Water Company show much better results than the samples the previous year: only one sample was unsatisfactory, that from Lingdale, which, owing to the height of that part of the village, draws its supply from a level above the main reservoir and filters of the Company. The Company are proposing to treat this supply with chloromine but had not then obtained delivery of the apparatus.

The sample taken from Charlton's was worse than the sample taken in 1936; this was brought to the notice of Messrs. Dorman, Long & Co., the owners of the supply, who took immediate steps to investigate the cause with a view to remedying it.

Summary of Bacteriological Reports on Samples of Domestic Water examined by
the North Riding Laboratory, Scarborough.

Date sample taken	April 1	April 1	April 6	July 21	July 21	Dec. 17	Dec. 17	Dec. 17	Dec. 17	Dec. 17	Dec. 17
Place sample taken	Cleveland Street, Skelton Green	51 High Street, Lingdale	7 Brotton Road, Carlin How	49 High Street, Lingdale	2 Oxford Terrace, Carlin How	15 High Street, Lingdale	47 High Street, Boosbeck	54 High Street, Skelton	123 High Street, Brotton	2 Oxford Terrace, Carlin How	53 Charlton
Supply						Cleveland Water Company					Private
Bacterial colonies on Agar plates in 3 days at 22° C.	...	490	420	510	220	1,360	760	1,260	740	1,480	1,540
do. in 2 days at 37° C.	120	101	118	340	150	340	330	420	160	370	
B. Coli.	Present in 100 c.c.	Absent in 100 c.c.	Absent in 100 c.c.	Absent in 100 c.c.	Absent in 100 c.c.	Present in 10 c.c.	Present in 100 c.c.	Absent in 100 c.c.	Absent in 100 c.c.	Absent in 100 c.c.	Present in 10 c.c.
Streptococci	Absent in 100 c.c.					Present in 50 c.c.	Absent in 100 c.c.				
Bacillus Enteritidis Sporogenes						not found in 250 c.c.					
Bacteriologist's Remarks	Safe	Safe	Safe	Safe	Safe	Polluted and unsafe	Safe	Safe	Safe	Safe	polluted and unsafe

Drainage and Sewerage: No important extension of sewerage during the year.

Rivers and Streams: Brotton and Skelton becks are slightly polluted by drainage from isolated houses; no action was taken.

Closet Accommodation: From the Sanitary Inspector's report it will be seen that 73 privies with fixed receptacles and 21 pail-closets were converted to water-carriage; this compares with 45 pail-closets converted in 1936.

At the end of the year the number of closets of various types in the district was estimated to be :—

Pail-closets	...	...	2,394
Privy ashpits	...	...	40
Water-closets	...	...	959
			<hr/>
			3,393
			<hr/>

Sanitary Inspection of the Area: This will be found in the Sanitary Inspector's report accompanying this, and summarised in Table 5 in the Appendix.

Shops: 6 inspections were made during the year under the Shops Act, 1934, and no defects found calling for service of notice.

Smoke Abatement: No action taken.

Swimming Baths and Pools: There are none in the district.

Eradication of Bed Bugs: There were 25 houses found to be infested with bugs, none of these being Council houses. The method employed for disinfesting was the removal of skirting boards and wall-paper, followed by fumigation with Furmex candles, and was carried out by Council employees.

Schools: No School Closure was recommended on account of infectious disease.

Housing.

A tabulated statement of Housing Inspections and results will be found in Table 7 in the Appendix.

No houses unfit for human habitation were reported during the year.

The position as regards overcrowding remains the same as at the end of last year, notwithstanding that there has been a considerable amount of private building, particularly at Brotton, and that 23 houses were completed by the Council at Skelton.

The remaining 30 houses on the Council site at Station Lane, Skelton, will be completed during this current year, and I would recommend that steps be now taken to deal with the cases of overcrowding.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk Supply : 39 inspections of Cowsheds and Dairies were made during the year, and 3 cowsheds were structurally altered and improved.

9 samples of milk were submitted for examination as to bacterial count and presence or absence of coliform bacilli. The reports on these, with those from other districts, are summarised in the following table :

Tabular Summary of Milk Examinations.

	No. of Registered Cowkeepers and Dairies.	No. of Samples submitted.	Bacterial count per c.c.				Coliform bacilli in 1/100th c.c.	
			under 10,000.	10,000— 30,000.	30,000— 100,000.	over 100,000.	Absent.	Present.
Redcar Borough ...	42	34	2	12	16	4	27	7
Guisborough U.D. ...	78	18	1	9	8	—	11	7
Saltburn & Marske U.D.	32	14	1	6	7	—	10	4
Skelton & Brotton U.D.	112	9	1	2	5	1	6	3
Loftus U.D. ...	70	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Totals ...	334	76	5	30	36	5	55	21
Percentages ...			7	39	47	7	73	27

Meat and other Foods: Slaughterhouses and bakehouses are inspected periodically.

The carcasses of most of the beasts killed for sale for food are inspected soon after slaughter and the results are given in the following table:—

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, excluding Cows and Bulls	Cows and Bulls	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed ...	(no record)				
Number Inspected ...	683	14	33	1667	1105
(A) <i>All diseases except Tuberculosis :</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	2	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	2	—	—	—	—
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	0.29	—	—	0.12	—
(B) <i>Tuberculosis only :</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	2	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organs was condemned...	1	—	—	—	—
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.44	—	—	—	—

Adulteration, etc. No action was taken by the Council under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, this being administered by the County Council.

Shell-fish (Molluscan). There are believed to be no shell-fish beds or layings in the district, and no shell-fish are gathered for sale nor any shell-fish from other places marketed in the district.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

Scarlet fever was more than usually prevalent in the district, with 76 cases notified compared with 44 in 1936 and an average of 41 in the five years before that. There were most cases in February (11) and during the succeeding months up till August the number remained fairly high—from 6 to 10 cases each month—but from then till the end of the year cases became fewer. Brotton, Lingdale and Boosbeck were the villages mainly affected with 25, 21 and 12 cases respectively; the Skeltons had only 8 cases. 67 of the cases were removed to the Joint Isolation Hospital. More than two-thirds of the patients were children of school age, and almost half between 5 and 9 years of age. Viewing the incidence of scarlet fever in the Combined Districts as a whole, from the beginning of regular notification in 1893, there is visible, apart from the epidemic ups and downs covering five years or less, a regular fall in the trend of the curve down to a minimum about 1916, followed by a reversal of the change to a rise of similar proportions, still in operation. In 1916 there were, in the whole of the Combined Districts, only 48 notified cases of scarlet fever; in 1894, which was a year of lower prevalence between years of higher prevalence, there were 274 cases. That was 22 years before 1916, and similarly, 19 years after 1916, there were in 1935, also a year of low prevalence, 210 cases. The local history of the disease suggests a slow regular variation in its prevalence, underlying the rapid changes from year to year, and repeating itself after a period of not less than 50 years, possibly rather more than 100 years. The minimum, about 1916, is already some twenty years behind us; there is no sign at present of the maximum having been reached.

There is then a possibility that for some years the number of cases of scarlet fever may remain at a comparatively high level. But, notwithstanding the greater prevalence of the disease in the last twenty years, there have been fewer deaths from it, so that it is now less harmful than measles or whooping-cough.

Scarlet Fever: Deaths and Fatality Rate (Number of deaths per thousand cases notified).

		North Riding (Guisborough) Combined Districts.		England & Wales.
		Number of Deaths.	Fatality Rate.	Fatality Rate.
1905—09	...	8	9·8	?
1910—14	...	31	25·9	?
1915—19	...	5	9·9	17·8
1920—24	...	6	8·5	11·2
1925—29	...	6	8·5	7·4
1930—34	...	3	2·7	6·3
1935—37	...	0	0 0	4·8
(3 years)				(1935 & 1936 only).

In the last five years there have been, in the Combined Districts, 1,376 cases of the disease and one death, so that the fatality rate over that period has been 0·7 per thousand, less than one-tenth of what it was in 1925-29.

The proportion of cases removed to isolation hospital has almost steadily increased. In 1915-19 only 25% of the patients were isolated out of their own homes and yet in one of these years there were no more than 48 cases in the whole area of the Combined Districts. Since then the proportion of cases removed to hospital has increased until now it averages 77% over all the districts, while the total number of cases has grown as regularly. It is not that removal to hospital with subsequent return of the patient home on discharge has itself had any effect in increasing the prevalence of the disease, but it would appear to have done nothing to prevent it. One cannot say that removal to hospital in scarlet fever is useless as a public health measure, for it has doubtless had some effect in bringing about the great reduction in the fatality of the disease, and although the years of low prevalence again are much the same as they were in the 'nineties, the years of higher prevalence now do not reach such large figures. The explanation of the inadequacy of isolation in the wiping out of scarlet fever has come to light in the last few years; it appears that the same germ which in one person will cause an attack of scarlet fever, in another will cause tonsillitis only, or in a third, symptoms not particularly different from a cold in the head, or in a fourth, a local infection at some other part of the body, and these cases, not scarlet fever but caused by and carrying the same germ, since they are not isolated, spread their infection to other persons, some of whom develop typical scarlet fever. The logical alternatives would appear to be, either to give up removal to hospital of patients with scarlet fever, with the exception of the more serious cases that cannot receive at home the care they need, or to isolate strictly, and preferably in hospital, not only all cases of scarlet fever but also all those cases of tonsillitis, colds, etc., due to the same germ. The latter course is impracticable as many of these attacks are too mild to be brought to medical notice, definite diagnosis of the causal organism cannot be made without a delay of several days for bacteriological investigation, hospitals and staffs would require to be enlarged, and the cost would be out of proportion to the benefit likely to accrue.

The percentage of cases of scarlet fever removed to hospital in each of the districts last year and in the last five years has been as follows:—

		Redcar Borough.	Guisborough U.D.	Loftus U.D.	Saltburn & Marske U.D.	Skelton & Brotton U.D.
1937	...	70%	78%	96%	56%	88%
1933—37	...	74%	74%	89%	66%	82%

The principle governing admission to hospital of scarlet fever cases which is at present adopted in the district is that, if the patient can be properly isolated and treated at home, he should remain there, and proper isolation is held possible if there is someone to attend to the patient who is herself protected by a previous attack of fever and if it is easy to avoid contact of unprotected children with the patient. Doubtless some cases that could be with advantage isolated and treated at home have been removed to hospital

because perhaps the parents thought the child would make a better recovery there, but it is certain that the ordinary mild attack of scarlet fever should be recovered from quicker and with less risk of complications if treated alone at home rather than in association with others in a hospital ward.

Diphtheria also showed some increase in prevalence, with 12 cases notified, a figure not reached since 1931. Six of the cases were notified in June and two in July. Brotton again was the village most heavily affected with 7 cases, compared with 2 from Skelton and one each from Carlin How, Boosbeck and Moorsholm. Eleven of the patients were admitted to hospital and two died.

In the previous year an outbreak of enteric fever (Paratyphoid B) had occurred in association with a similar epidemic in the neighbouring Guisborough Urban District. One case of this disease was again notified in August and a second in September, the first one from Carlin How and the other from Skelton. No more cases occurred and the probability is that these two were infected from unknown carriers left over from the preceding epidemic, a risk intensified by the preponderance of dry closets which afford opportunities for spread of the disease by the common house-fly.

Influenza was very prevalent throughout the district during February, with perhaps especial incidence on children. School intimations revealed that measles was prevalent towards the end of the year; these intimations, apart from the death returns, are the only sources of information regarding the non-notifiable infectious diseases and are a useful check also on the completeness of notification.

The Council Scheme for free inoculation against diphtheria was taken advantage of very little during the year although school teachers assisted in the circulation of explanatory leaflets to the homes where there were children.

The number of patients admitted to the Joint Isolation Hospital from this and other districts is given in the following table for the twelve months ended March 31st, 1938, the figures in brackets being the admissions in the previous twelve months.

Joint Isolation Hospital.

Patients admitted April 1st, 1937, to March 31st, 1938.

	Redcar Borough.	Guisborough U.D.	Loftus U.D.	Saltburn & Marske U.D.	Skelton & Brotton U.D.	Total.
Scarlet Fever ...	73 (121)	22 (15)	57 (29)	25 (10)	50 (45)	227 (220)
Diphtheria ...	8 (3)	2 (1)	11 (18)	1 (5)	10 (4)	32 (30)
Enteric Fever ...	*2 (1)	— (19)	— (4)	— (1)	2 (18)	*4 (44)
Puerperal Fever	2 (2)	—	— (1)	1 (—)	— (2)	3 (5)
	85 (129)	24 (35)	68 (52)	27 (16)	62 (69)	266 (301)

* Includes one case in which diagnosis was altered to appendicitis.

The number of new cases of tuberculosis discovered in the district is again small, while the number of deaths from the disease was the same as in 1936; new cases, 6; deaths 5. The death-rate from this disease, 0·4, is still below the rate for England and Wales, but rather higher than from 1932 to 1935.

No action was taken under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925; no tuberculous person employed in the milk trade was discovered, and no action was required under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No action has been taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925, for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS
OF THE
SKELTON & BROTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Eleventh Annual Report. The outstanding feature of the last year is the conversion of 73 of the privy middens and 21 pan closets. The remaining privy middens it will be difficult to get converted to W.Cs., owing to the lack of water supply, or sewer, but, if the opportunity does not occur shortly to convert to W.Cs., I shall serve notice to convert to pan closets.

The new Public Health Act came into force in October and I hope the Council will take advantage of it and convert the whole of the district to W.C.s wherever possible.

There has been no progress with regard to the new houses for the overcrowding cases. The number of new cases discovered during the year was nil, but no inspection has been possible to ascertain the number of old cases of overcrowding still existing.

The total number of inspections was 2,765 made up as follows :—

	Total
Nuisances—Initial visits 266—Repeat visits 105 ...	371
Housing do 61 do 527 ...	588
Miscellaneous Sanitary visits mostly defective pans kept separate from nuisances above ...	336
Conversions ...	600
Refuse disposal ...	4
Infectious Disease ...	94
Factory and Workshops ...	3
Slaughterhouses (including cottage pigs) ...	619
Butchers' Carts ...	2
Offensive Trades ...	9
Milkshops and Ice Cream Premises ...	12
Bakehouses ...	23
Farms and Cowsheds (not including milk samples) ...	39
Common Lodging House ...	2
Samples of Water ...	8
Samples of Milk ...	11
Hawkers' Carts ...	3
Verminous Premises ...	21
Miscellaneous visits ...	12
Shops Act ...	6
Police Court ...	2
	2,765

The notices served are included in the Table No. 7—Housing Statistics.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops. Three cowsheds have been altered to comply with the Regulations. Nine samples of milk were taken and three were found to contain B. Coli. The highest count was 110,600 and the lowest 9,910.

Slaughterhouses. The usual weekly inspections were made. The following was condemned :—

					C. st. lb.
Beef, Whole carcase.	Heifer.	...	Tuberculosis	...	3 6 3
Mutton, do.	Ewe.	...	Oedema	...	4 2
Beef, do.	Heifer.	...	Tuberculosis	...	3 5 6
Lamb, do.	Lamb.	...	Oedema	...	3 8
Beef, Head and Lungs.		...	Tuberculosis	...	1 2
Beef, Hind quarters.		...	Bruised	...	5 12
Beef, Udder and surrounding part.		...	Inflammation caused		
			by wire	...	1 2
					<hr/> 9 3 12 <hr/>

Five emergency slaughters occurred—4 beasts and 1 sheep. Two of the beasts were passed for food. Parts of two were passed and the sheep was condemned.

The total number of carcasses examined was 3,502 as follows:—14 Bulls, 683 Bullocks, 33 Calves, 66 Boars, 1,039 Porkers, 1,267 Sheep and 400 Lambs.

Common Lodging House. This has been satisfactory.

Factories and Workshops. No serious complaints were discovered.

Bakehouses. These were examined periodically and nothing was found to report.

Disinfections. The following disinfections were carried out :—

Enteric— Burning of stools and stoving	...	441
Diphtheria	...	12
Scarlet Fever	...	73
Cancer	...	3
Tuberculosis	...	7
Houses (Vermin)	...	25
Measles	...	1
Total	...	<hr/> 562 <hr/>

Scavenging. The Cost of the Scavenging for the year was £1620 : 1 : 0. Included in this figure is an amount of £111 : 2 : 0 for wages for cleaning tips.

Number of houses scavenged at Dec. 31st, 1936	...	3308
Number of new houses erected	...	85
Number of houses scavenged at Dec. 31st, 1937	...	<hr/> 3393 <hr/>

Sanitary conveniences at Dec. 31st, 1937—

Number of pan closets	...	...	...	2394
Number of Privy Middens	...	...	...	40
Number of W.C.s.	...	...	...	959
Total				3393

Average cost of scavenging per house—9/6·59.

Conversions. I am pleased to report during the year 74 privy middens were converted and 21 pan closets by the Council and 6 by private people. I hope in the near future to be able to report the abolition of the whole of the privy middens. It is my earnest wish the Council will adopt the wholesale conversion scheme now before them.

Cinemas. These have been conducted in a proper manner.

Offensive Trades. No defects were found.

Housing Acts. Number of houses inspected — 61.
Number of houses defected — 56.

Defects found.

Dampness	...	...	17	Plastering	...	...	19
Windows	...	...	15	Ceilings	...	...	16
Kitchen Floors	...	...	21	Doors	...	...	7
Party walls	...	...	1	Bedroom floors	...	...	1
Windows to open at top	...	...	1	Pantry floors	...	...	14
Handrails	...	...	2	Scullery floors	...	...	7
Coppers	...	...	2	Main roofs	...	...	24
Drains	...	...	2	Ovens	...	...	10
Catches	...	...	11	Pointing required	...	...	6
Sinks	...	...	7	Outbuildings	...	...	12
Additional gullies	...	...	5	Sink wastes	...	...	37
Window cords	...	...	13	Fireplaces	...	...	11
Pantry windows	...	...	4	Yard paving	...	...	7
Chimneys	...	...	2	Spouting	...	...	22
Sitting-room Floors	...	...	8	Miscellaneous	...	...	7

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

R. BARRY,

Sanitary Inspector.

APPENDIX.

3. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis), 1937.

	All Ages	Under 1	1 year	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	65—	Cases admitted to Hosp.	Total deaths
Smallpox	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	76	1	1	2	6	4	34	19	5	3	—	—	67	—
Diphtheria	...	12	—	—	—	—	1	8	1	2	—	—	—	11	2
Enteric Fever	...	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Pneumonia	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
Erysipelas	...	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	8	—	—	—

4. TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods.	New Cases.			Deaths.		
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—4 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—9 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—19 years	—	—	1	—	—	—
20—24 years	—	1	—	—	1	—
25—34 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—44 years	1	1	—	—	—	—
45—54 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—64 years	1	—	—	—	1	—
65 years and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Ages	3	2	1	—	3	2

One of the fatal cases (dying outside the district) un-notified.

5. ABSTRACT OF THE WORK OF THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

	Number dealt with	Informal Notices	Statutory Notices	Result	Remarks
Nuisances ...	602	356	65	43 Complied with	Remaining 22 in hand.
Slaughterhouses ...	10	Nil	Nil	—	The amount of meat surrendered is given in Inspector's Report.
Dairies and Cowsheds ...	112	Nil	Nil	—	—
Bakehouses ...	4	Nil	Nil	—	—
Factories and Workshops ...	37	Nil	Nil	—	—
Common Lodging House ...	1	Nil	Nil	—	—
Offensive Trades ...	21	Nil	Nil	—	These are all fried fish shops.
Music Halls, Cinemas, etc...	2	Nil	Nil	—	—
Premises disinfected ...	121	—	—	—	—

6. LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS.

	Borough of Redcar.	Guisborough Urban District.	Loftus Urban District	Saltburn and Marske-by-Sea Urban District	Skelton and Brotton Urban District.	Total.
Sputa examined for Tubercle bacilli	48	25	18	11	15	117
Sputa found positive ...	9	6	4	3	4	26
Swabs from Diphtheria suspects examined	39	28	23	14	36	140
Sputa from Diphtheria suspects found positive	8	3	4	2	15	32
Swabs from Diphtheria convalescents examined	20	2	11	19	32	84
Swabs from Diphtheria contacts	3	17	2	—	8	30
Blood examined for Enteric group (Widal Test)	3	—	1	—	4	8
Faeces. for Enteric Group	2	1	2	—	11	16
Other examinations ...	5	—	3	1	3	12
Diphtheria Antitoxin issued by Local Authority	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

7. HOUSING STATISTICS.

New Houses erected in 1937: (a) By private enterprise						62
(b) By the Council						23
						85
1. <i>Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :</i>						
(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	327
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	959
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	61
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	588
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	—
(4)		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	56
2. <i>Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :</i>						
(1)		Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority of their officers	...	...	...	88
						(60 were houses inspected in 1936)
3. <i>Action under Statutory Powers during the year :</i>						
A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16, of the Housing Act, 1936 :						
(1)		Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	2
(2)		Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit after service of formal notices:				
	(a)	By owners (notices served in 1936)	...	...	...	3
	(b)	By local authority in default of owners	...	...	...	1
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :						
(1)		Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	77
(2)		Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :				
	(a)	By owners	...	...	...	77
	(b)	By local authority in default of owners	...	...	...	0
C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13, of the Housing Act, 1936 :						
(1)		Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	0
(2)		Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	0
D. Proceedings under Section 12, Housing Act, 1936 :						
(1)		Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	0
(2)		Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	...	0

4. *Housing Act, 1935. Overcrowding :—*

(a)	(1)	Number of dwelling-houses overcrowded at the end of the year	...	65
	(2)	Number of families dwelling therein	... ..	70
	(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein	... ..	403
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	2
(c)	(1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	41
	(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	... ..	284
(d)		Particulars of cases in which dwelling-houses have again become over- crowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	... ..	Nil

8. SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Period.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.	Deaths at Ages.		Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis.	Yearly Birth-rate.	Yearly Death rate.	Infant Mortality Rate (Infant Deaths per thousand births)
				Under 1 year.	1-4 years.				
1884—1888	12,700	2553	1073	382	185	—	40.2	16.9	149½
1889—1893	11,842	2073	900	331	166	—	35.0	15.2	159
1894—1898	12,200	2088	945	315	133	—	34.2	15.5	151
1899—1903	13,240	2257	999	329	118	—	34.1	15.1	145½
1904—1908	14,500	2349	1088	299	167	118	32.4	15.0	127
1909—1913	15,202	2385	1023	268	157	69	31.4	13.5	112
1914—1918	15,000	2196	1211	273	—	81	29.3	16.2	124
1919—1923	15,860	2040	955	196	103	58	26.0	12.2	96
1924—1928	14,716	1389	839	85	68	62	18.9	11.4	61
1929—1933	13,702	1128	881	91	38	31	16.4	12.9	80½
1934	13,172	188	160	14	6	4	14.3	12.1	74½
1935	13,020	227	195	22	7	3	16.7	15.0	97
1936	12,950	217	148	13	6	5	16.8	11.4	60
1937	12,850	216	194	22	1	5	16.8	15.1	102

